



*About &
Roundabout*
TUCSON
*With Maps and
Notes Concerning
Other Places in
Arizona*

Doorway of San Xavier Mission ~ About Fifty Years Ago.









TUCSON MOUNTAINS

TANQUE VERDE & RINCON MOUNTAINS

SANTA CATALINA MOUNTAINS

Mc. Lemmon

To COOLIDGE 42 mi
CASA GRANDE 67 mi
CHANDLER 101 mi
PHOENIX 125 mi

To Arizona Desert School
ORACLE 36 mi
Mt. Lemmon 70 mi
FLORENCE 69 mi
PHOENIX 135 mi

To Old Ft Lowell 8 mi

To Picture Rocks 14 mi
& Tucson Mt Park

State School
Draf & Blind
LL RIO
only Club

Shaded area was enclosed by old Presidio wall, erected in the year 1777.

- 1 County Court House 2 Governor's Corner 3 City Hall
4 Father Kino Memorial, dedicated 1936 5 Woman's Club
6 YMCA 7 San. Agustin Church (below, left).
Completed in 1868 and used for worship until 1895.
8 Chinese Center
9 Wishing Shrine
10 Teatro Royal 11 Temple of Music & Art -
Home of Tucson Symphony, Saturday Morning
Musical Club & Fine Arts Association.
12 St. Augustine's Cathedral (right)
13 Carnegie Public Library
14 Old Plaza Militar 15 YWCA

TUCSON MOUNTAIN
PARK
Drives, bridle paths
and picnic areas.
Developed by the CCC

Silverbell Road

To Tucson Mountain Park 8 miles

Carnegie
Desert Laboratory

Here,
between base of peak and
the River, was site of
SAN COSME del TUCSON &
Mission of San Jose.

SELLS 67 mi
Papago Reservation
& AJO 135 mi
Copper Mines

Scenic Ave. divides City
Congress St. divides North
Numbered Aves run N-S
Numbered Sts run E-W
parks - 6000

PIMA CO TUCSON ARIZONA

SAN COSME del TUCSON VISITED BY KINO, 1698
SPANISH SETTLEMENT IN 1768. FRAY GARCÉS
CAMPSITE OF JUAN BAPTISTA DE ANZA, 1775
PRESIDIO EST'D 1777. PRESENT SITE OF CITY
TOWN UNDER RULE OF INDEPENDENT MEXICO, 1821
POSSESSION OF U.S. BY GADSDEN PURCHASE, 1854
UNDER CONFEDERATE FLAG, FEBRUARY TO MAY, 1862
ARIZONA MADE SEPARATE TERRITORY IN 1863
TUCSON TERRITORIAL CAPITAL 1867 TO 1877
TOWN INCORPORATED 1871. POPULATION 3,000
ORIGINAL CITY CHARTER ADOPTED IN 1883
ARIZONA MADE A STATE, FEBRUARY 14, 1912
PRESENT CITY CHARTER ADOPTED IN 1931



Church of
Santa Rita in the Desert
at Vail

US Highway 80
to BENSON 50 mi
TOMBSTONE 15 mi
BISBEE & DOUGLAS
100 mi 124 mi

To PATAGONIA 67 mi
& NOGALES 87 mi

To FT HUACHUCA

In the time of Father Kino, this
country was known as Pimeria Alta
(upper Pima Land) being the northern
part of New Spain (or Mexico). Later
it was called also New Granada or
New Mexico. During the independence
of Mexico, it was within the province
of Sonora, and under American rule it
was at first incorporated with the
Territory of New Mexico.



1692 San Xavier del Bac 1797



Rodeo Field
& Fair
Ground

Tubac 48 mi
Tumacacori 48 mi
& NOGALES 66 mi



Tumacacori Mission

SANTA RITA MOUNTAINS

Old Baldy

1860

1880

1936

About and Roundabout
TUCSON

*With Maps and Notes
Concerning Other
Places In
Arizona*

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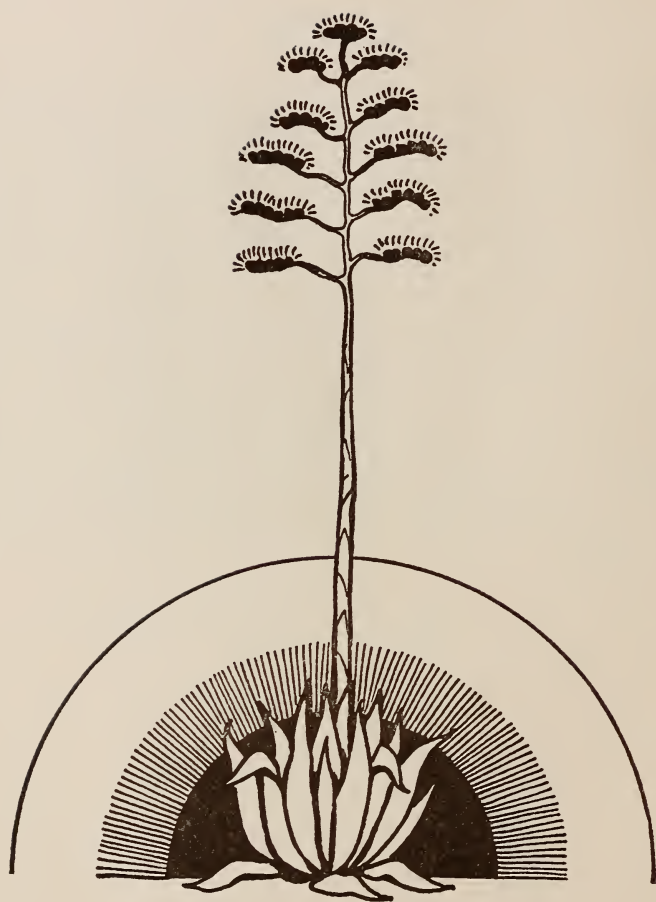


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Foreword

Within fifty years after Columbus came to the New World, and more than half a century before the settlement of Virginia, Arizona became known to European explorers. Though Coronado, following the legend of the Seven Cities of Cibola, found neither the gold nor jewels which lured the Spaniards four hundred years ago, he opened the way for even more marvelous adventures and the discovery of undreamed-of treasures within and upon the land itself. To those who seek Arizona today, for health, recreation, or the beauties of strange and matchless scenery, there is much to be unfolded; and this small book can only hint to the interested traveler where he may explore and what he is to find. It has been prepared with the sense of obligation and pleasure which belongs to the claiming and sharing of so great a heritage, and grateful acknowledgment is made to all the scholars and lovers of Arizona who have been its authorities and most helpful critics.

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF TUCSON



The Early History of Tucson

The record of Tucson must begin with some account of the first Spanish *entradas*, or explorations, inspired by the marvelous legend of the Seven Cities of Cibola. The story was first brought to the conquistadores in Mexico, in 1536, by Cabeza de Vaca, a survivor of Narvaez' doomed expedition to Florida; for years he had struggled westward through the wilderness, first enslaved, then venerated by the Indians. Unsubstantial but alluring were the reports they gave him, of the gold and jewels in the far-away palaces; and in the imagination of the Viceroy Mendoza the tale grew so tantalizing that he appointed his general, Francisco Vasques Coronado, to discover if there were any truth in these wonders.

Before venturing northward, Coronado sent reconnoitering Fray Marcos de Niza, and the Moorish slave Estevan who had also escaped out of Florida and accompanied Cabeza de Vaca on the last part of his journey. According to Fray Marcos, they reached the fabulous country they sought but only saw the Seven Cities from afar, since hostilities of the Indians held them at a distance. Estevan, who in bravado attempted to approach, was mercilessly killed. In spite of this and the fact that there were no signs of great wealth—for actually he had discovered the Zuni pueblos of New Mexico—the monk, on his return, urged Coronado to proceed and even insisted upon guiding him. So, in 1540, the General set forth with his well-prepared company, including men-at-arms and several priests beside Fray Marcos, cuirass and cassock making their strange way across the desert. Probably they came no nearer the site of Tucson than the San Pedro Valley, down which they are thought to have traveled, thence turning northeastward, perhaps through the Aravaipa canyon. At the same time Hernando de Alarcon was sent to approach the new land by ship, proceeding up the great gulf of California and the river at its head, the Colorado, which he evidently navigated as far as the Needles.

Thus it turned out that upon Coronado, this proud and valiant conquistador, fell the extreme disappointment of breaking the glorious dream into miserable reality. He did not, however, give up at once, but sent Tovar to visit the Indian pueblos farther west, and later

dispatched Cardenas to investigate the report of the Great River and its gorge which, had he seen it himself, would have fulfilled his ambition to discover one of the wonders of the world.

Toward the end of the century other Spaniards, Espejo and Oñate, crossed into northern Arizona and penetrated some distance westward; and in 1630 the first mission was established among the pueblo Indians, though long since destroyed. But it was a hundred and fifty years after Coronado's time that Europeans again came into that part of the country known as Pimeria Alta, or Upper Pima Land, which extended from northern Sonora to the Gila River.

Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino, the Jesuit missionary, was probably the first to visit the site of Tucson. He notes in his diary that on his way to Casa Grande in 1698, he passed through the *rancheria* of San Cosmé del Tucson, an Indian village on the west bank of the Santa Cruz River near the base of Sentinel Peak ("A" Mountain). The settlement, already established by 1694, was variously called San Cosmé del Tucson, or San José del Tucson, and was of little importance at this time, being a *visita*, or branch, of the large San Xavier del Bac Mission founded by Father Kino. Few changes occurred during the next fifty years until, about 1763, a Spanish settlement was made some two miles from the old Indian village, called San Agustin del Tucson.

Even more closely connected with the history of Tucson than Father Kino was Father Francisco Garcés, (born in Aragon, 1738) sent to San Xavier, after the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767. He not only developed a large ranch in the vicinity, but had built the church and monastery of San Jose, to serve the Indians of San Cosmé del Tucson. A zealous and untiring missionary, he visited the tribes along the Gila and lower Colorado, traveling many hundreds of leagues, usually alone or accompanied only by the natives. Though he met martyrdom at the hands of the Yumas, the tragedy was due not to his failure, but that of his superiors, to keep the promises made the Indians.

In 1775, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, marching northward with a company of colonists to found San Francisco, made camp across the river from San Agustin del Tucson. And in the following year the Spanish garrison was transferred from Tubac to form the Tucson presidio, at this time established a short distance farther down the Santa Cruz, on the east bank (near the present overpass on

Highway 84). As this site proved difficult to defend, the presidio was moved in 1777, to where the modern city now stands, the garrison consisting of two or three officers and usually about seventy-five men. The town was occupied almost entirely by the soldiers and their families. The first church, dedicated to San Agustin, was built close under the east wall, as were most of the houses. A section of the old wall is preserved on the south side of the Court House, but the 'dobes of the earliest buildings have long since disappeared.

When Mexico, after ten years' war, overthrew Spanish rule in 1821, Tucson came under the newly independent government, but remained much the same as before, a walled and garrisoned town. It was the most northern spear-point of European settlement in Arizona, guarding the route to California and lower Colorado, and was in constant danger of attack from hostile Indians (Apaches). As the Santa Cruz Valley was at that time far more productive than now, the small community was also the center of rich farming and ranching country.

The American flag was first unfurled in Tucson in 1846 by Lieut. Col. Cook, commander of the Mormon Battalion. His men, among the first to be mustered in the Mexican War, made the longest military march in history, from Kansas to the coast, with the two-fold purpose of seizing land in California for the United States, and breaking the first wagon road through the Southwest. They remained in the town only a few days, the Mexican commander withdrawing, but refusing to surrender.

When John R. Bartlett visited Tucson in 1852, during the boundary survey between the United States and Mexico, previous to the Gadsden Purchase, he described the town in his diary: "It has always been and is to this day, a garrison, but for which the place could not be sustained. In its best days it boasted the population of a thousand souls, now diminished to about one-third that number. It stands on the plateau adjoining the fertile valley watered by the Santa Cruz; the lands near Tucson are very rich and were once extensively cultivated, but the encroachment of the Apaches compelled the people to abandon their ranches and seek safety within the town."

By the Gadsden Purchase in 1854, Tucson became an American town, but the Mexican troops did not withdraw until a year later, when four companies of dragoons were stationed here. After this,

Americans began to move in and the town gradually expanded far beyond the old walls which were already disintegrating. In 1857 the Overland Stage began making two trips a month from San Antonio to San Diego, and the next year the stage from St. Louis to San Francisco came through twice a week.

The "Stars and Bars" of the Confederacy was the fourth flag to fly over Tucson, being raised for a few months in 1862. The place was "retaken", however, by Colonel Carleton, of the California Column, and was placed under martial law, Arizona being claimed for the Union at the same time.

It was not until 1863 that Arizona, originally incorporated with New Mexico, was made a separate territory. For a period, 1866-76 Tucson was the territorial capital, as well as military headquarters.

By the end of the Civil War the rich mines of the region began to attract adventurous young men from the east, and many retired soldiers also settled here, one of whom gave the following description of Tucson as it was in 1866: "The buildings that deserved the names of houses were of adobe with flat roofs. Those of the poorer class of Mexicans were of mesquite poles and the long wands of candlewood (ocotillo), the chinks being filled with mud plaster. . . . The doors of many houses consisted of rawhides stretched over rough frames, the windows being apertures in the walls barred with upright sticks stuck therein."

Newspaper advertisements of 1870 show that at this time the town boasted four restaurants, one "first class" hotel, two doctors, a nearly completed school house and the recently built church of San Agustin, which still stands although in ruins. Another decade brought the railroad, making the town a secure link in the line between east and west and marking the transition between early and recent history. From that time on, keeping some of its old ways and many of its old landmarks, Tucson has spread out in the wide valley, ever more green and fair with the years, living by offering much to living.



Missions: The Founding and History of San Xavier del Bac

Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, one of the most eminent figures in the history of the Southwest, was the first to bring really constructive help to the Indians in Pimeria Alta. He was born in the village of Segno, Italy, August 10, 1645. (The name, originally Chini, was changed when he came to his post in New Spain.) While still a young man he suffered a serious illness and in thankfulness for his recovery, entered the Jesuit order with the intention of becoming a missionary. In 1681 he was sent to La Paz in Lower California to help colonize the territory, but the Indians grew so hostile to the Spaniards that, much to the grief of the fathers, the project was abandoned.

Six years later Padre Kino set out again among the Indians of northern Sonora and at the most populous villages he founded mission stations, sending to each sheep, mares and cattle from the rich mother-mission, Dolores, so that in the course of a few years the whole region was well stocked with domestic animals. Helping to plant orchards, and vineyards, introducing many European trees and plants, he taught the Indians the necessary ways of farming, stock-raising and building, along with Christian living.

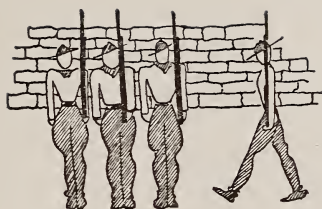
At each place where the natives expressed a desire to have a father settled among them, Kino built a permanent adobe house for the priest. His next thought was the erection of a church and thus mission after mission was established, twenty-five in all. Now, at eleven of these places churches are still in use, built on or near the original foundations laid under Kino's direction, but completed by the Franciscan Fathers who came to replace the Jesuit order in this region in 1767-68.

Of them all none has been more enduring or more beautiful than San Xavier del Bac, named in honor of Father Kino's patron saint, Francisco Xavier (1506-1552) a famous Jesuit missionary called "The Apostle to the Indians".

At Bac Father Kino found a thriving settlement in a very fertile area. (The Papago word "bac" means "place where there is water"). Shortly after 1692 he built there a little adobe church and later, in the spring of 1700, he supervised the laying of foundations for a second, more pretentious building; but how far the work progressed during his lifetime, we do not know. The present mission, actually the third at Bac, was probably completed in 1797. The Padre was so fond of San Xavier del Bac, its people, its pleasant, mountain rimmed valley and its strategic position as a missionary post, that he asked for permission to make it his headquarters; but as no priest could be found to relieve him at Dolores, his request was never granted.

During the year 1751, there was a general revolt of the Pima Indians, and San Xavier was plundered and damaged. For six or seven years thereafter it was not re-occupied, but made a *visita* of Guevavi. In 1767 the Jesuits were expelled by royal order from Spain, and their missions were taken over by the Franciscans. From about 1780 a long period of obscurity followed, until finally, due to Apache depredations, the missions were ordered abandoned in 1829.

One of the many visitors to this old church in the early days was Father Joseph Machebeuf, (the original Joseph of Willa Cather's "Death comes for the Archbishop.") In 1858 he traveled to Arizona and mentioned San Xavier in these words: "I had the pleasure of finding there a large brick church very rich and beautiful for that country."



Military History of Tucson

THE PRESIDIO AND FORT LOWELL

About sixty years after a number of prosperous missions had been founded, the Pima Nation, including the Papagos, revolted (1751) and while no missions were actually destroyed or any priest killed, the insurrection was severe enough to cause the vice-royal government in Mexico to erect the presidios of Tubac (1752) and Tucson (1776-77), where small garrisons were maintained to protect the missions and to guard the route to California. In 1829, the Mexican Government (independent of Spain since 1821), ordered the missions abandoned and the people who escaped the savages took refuge in the presidios. Years of precarious living for Tucson and Tubac followed, for by the close of the Mexican war in 1847, the Apaches were endangering the progress of civilization on every side.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the West was left unprotected by the removal of troops to the East, and the Indians immediately renewed their warfare with astonishing cruelty, for in their ignorance they attributed the withdrawal of the troops to fear of their prowess and took advantage accordingly.

In February, 1862, Captain Hunter with a band of about three hundred men marched into Tucson and took possession of the territory in the name of the Confederate States. It is said that a majority of the American population was in sympathy with the Southern cause, but Hunter's occupation was brief. In May a body of Union soldiers, known as the California Volunteers, under the leadership of General James Carleton, arrived on the scene and the Confederates retreated at once toward the Rio Grande.

In the same year a military camp was located in Tucson, and though abandoned in '64, was again occupied a year later, and in 1867

made a permanent post, named for Colonel C. R. Lowell, who had been killed in Virginia. Originally it was located in the old "Military Plaza", now the site of the Armory and Library parks (hence for many years Broadway was known as Camp Street). All the officers lived in Tucson, quartered in private homes, until it was decided that the post was too close to the town and its diverting influences. Consequently the removal of the post to the site of the present ruins, on the Rillito, seven miles away, took place in 1873.

In the new location Fort Lowell was laid out in much the same general plan as all other military posts. The hard surface of the desert was ideal for a parade ground; cottonwood trees were planted in profusion and the place became a veritable oasis. The buildings, all of adobe brick, are now in ruins, since by 1886 there was no longer any real need of troops in the vicinity and the Fort was abandoned soon thereafter. The picturesque arched doorways of the hospital are still standing, as well as several other buildings, the best preserved being that which once housed the Trader's Store.

In its day Fort Lowell was the most brilliant post in the Southwest and consequently one of the most popular in the Army. As Regimental Headquarters for the 6th U. S. Cavalry, it was the scene of many lavish entertainments and much gaiety in which the townspeople took part, with the extra excitement of risking pursuit by the Apaches on the way to and from the Fort.

The deeds of these ferocious Indians have hardly been paralleled for cruelty and violence. It is impossible to give here any particular account of their raids and depredations which extended all through the southern part of the state. Attacks, murders and cattle stealing finally became so terrorizing in the Santa Cruz Valley that they culminated in 1871 in an episode which must be mentioned. And in this case the tables were turned!

Certain citizens of Tucson, having proof of the guilt of the band of Indians living in the San Pedro Valley under the protection of Camp Grant, decided to have vengeance. Gathering a number of Mexicans and Papagoes as allies, they marched over the mountains, taking precautions that their plan did not become known at Camp Grant, and made a surprise attack upon the Indians. Out of the entire settlement no adult was left alive and only a few children were made captive.

Among the many Apache leaders, three stand out as particularly bold and intelligent: Mangas Coloradas (Red Sleeves), a chief of eastern Apacheria made his people the most powerful in the southwest. He was captured and treacherously killed in 1863. Cochise, of the Chiricahuas, became the warrior most feared upon the withdrawal of the troops during the Civil War, his bands raiding with especial daring in the Santa Cruz, San Pedro, and Sonoita valleys. Put on the reservation in 1872, he died two years later. Geronimo was a warrior-politician, rather than a chief, among the border Apaches, exerting great influence among all the Indians. After repeated surrenders and escapes he and his people were taken to Florida and later removed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he lived until his death in 1909.



Ranching in the Old Days

Father Kino brought the first cattle into Arizona from Mexico to distribute among the Indian tribes. They were not the kind of desert cattle known today, but small, scrawny, white and black animals with vicious tempers, which became the chief source of livelihood for the Pimas and Papagos.

Soon after the Civil War, ranchers from Texas drifted into Arizona, driving their herds of longhorn cattle before them. They took up homestead rights to the good land—places with water, for water was all-important. The entire southern part of the state was an unfenced, open range in which cattle, identified only by brands, wandered as much as a hundred miles from the home ranch, making necessary the spring and fall round-ups, or rodeos.

Late in the nineties, cattlemen found that the squat Hereford was a better desert animal than the Texas longhorn, and the change was made gradually, by importing Hereford bulls at the then high price of fifty dollars a head. Steers sold in those days for fifteen to eighteen dollars a head.

When cattlemen first came to Arizona, the grass often grew waist high, while the mesas were covered with mesquite trees, two and three feet in diameter. The Tucson valley was at one time such a cattlemen's paradise, but the ranges have been overgrazed, allowing the heavy rains to take off the top soil and destroy much of its fertility.

At first the cattleman had few possible markets for his steers. He might sell them to the various forts dotting the territory; he might drive them overland through Yuma to San Diego; or, more often, he

would make the long trek to Kansas City and the railhead. After the arrival of the railroad in 1880, Tucson became a shipping center for cattle; its saloons were crowded with cowboys, mostly Mexican vaqueros, who spent their wages freely in the typically western fashion. Next to Tombstone, Tucson was regarded as the toughest town in the Southwest.

The early rancher had no easy time of it. There was always the Apache danger, for isolated ranches furnished the easiest and most frequent prey for small roving bands. Sometimes the Indians contented themselves with stampeding and running off the stock; again they might slaughter the rancher and his family and burn his house. After the Indians had been suppressed, there were other troubles such as cattle rustling, though western fiction has exaggerated conditions. In the Patagonia region, where, at one time, were run several thousand head of sheep, there was friction between the sheepmen and the cattlemen.

The early rancher led a rather miserable existence, without comforts of any sort. He built his home of adobe, by mixing straw with earth and water, kneading the mud, and shaping the bricks with a home-made mold. Or he put up a house framed with mesquite wood, covered over with the sticks from the giant cactus, and finally plastered with mud. Usually the floor was simply of packed dirt, and until the coming of the railroad there was little glass for windows. The corrals were built of mesquite wood timbers, laid in criss-cross fashion without nails or fastenings of any sort. Many of these corrals are in existence today.

Modern ranching does not have much profit for the small holder, for he does not have the capital to survive the drouth periods which come without fail every five years, according to old observers. Modern companies have consolidated many of the old-time ranches into larger holdings, with enough capital to carry through the hard times and reap a rich harvest during the good years. Depending on the condition of the range, fifteen or twenty acres must be allowed to feed each grown animal, and the extensive range thus necessary, is often leased in part from the National Forest areas.

Many of the old places have become better known recently as dude ranches, about which information may be obtained from the local Chamber of Commerce.



Places of Interest in and Around Tucson

THE OLD WALL

On the south side of the Court House are two tablets commemorating the original site of Tucson. Here is to be seen part of the old adobe wall that protected the townspeople from Indians until about the middle of the last century. Its outline may be traced by the rough square now formed by Washington, Council, Pennington and Main streets.

MAIN AND MEYER STREETS

As Tucson expanded beyond its walls, activity centered in these two parallel streets. At one end of Main were the beautiful Carrilo gardens; at the other, Chinese gambling dens. Meyer Street was first the residential section, where the Palace Hotel was widely known for its sumptuous entertainments; later the character of the two streets changed about, many fine old homes being built on Main, while Meyer developed as a business section for the Mexican population. Although progress has brought many changes to this colorful, narrow thoroughfare, the "mañana" spirit still prevails. Now among the shops and houses built close upon the pavement, with hidden courtyards, are to be found a tortilla factory, and the old Teatro Royal, where German opera companies were brought from Mexico in the early 1900's.

"THE GOVERNOR'S CORNER"

Located at 158 Court Street, across from the Court House, is the rambling adobe home built in 1874 on the site of the Mexican Com-

mandante's house, by L. C. Hughes, who was one of Arizona's first territorial governors. The first American flag was raised near this place—see the marker on the diagonal corner. Few changes have been made in the old building, but it has been renovated and a group of shops, a lending library and a tea room, now occupy the original rooms.

KINO MEMORIAL

A monument to Father Eusebio Francisco Kino has been placed in the little park on Main Street, overlooking the valley he so often trod. The bronze relief by Mahonri, set in native volcanic rock, was dedicated in 1936. It is inscribed: "Earliest pioneer of civilization in the Southwest; heroic missionary to the Pima Indians; intrepid explorer; founder of San Xavier del Bac."

SITE OF THE OLD ORNDORFF HOTEL

The original hotel was erected in 1856, on the corner of Main and Pennington Streets, just outside the southern portion of the historic town wall, and was called the Phillips House (after its builder) at the time General Fremont stopped in Tucson on his way to become Governor of California. Later, purchased by Mr. Sam Hughes who made extensive additions, it was re-christened "The Cosmopolitan" and became known far and wide as the finest hotel between the Mississippi River and the Pacific. Condemned by city engineers, it was torn down in 1935, but in the nearby plaza pioneers may still dream of the thrilling days in which it was a landmark.

THE WISHING SHRINE

In a vacant lot on the northwest corner of Simpson and Main Streets is one of the most interesting places within the limits of the city. Marked and protected by an adobe wall, it is variously called "The Shrine", "The Wishing Shrine", and "The Shrine of Thanksgiving", and is visited constantly by multitudes of Indian and Mexican people who come to light a candle and repeat a little prayer of supplication or thanksgiving. Following their example, hundreds of visitors also bring a candle offering to the spot.

Many legends are current as to the origin of this custom, but that told by Mrs. C. B. Perkins, a resident of Tucson for over fifty years,

is claimed to be the authentic one. In the late seventies, Mrs. Perkin's father owned a sheep ranch some miles north of the town. He employed as a shepherd a young man named Juan Oliveras, who, with his wife and father-in-law, lived at the ranch. Juan became infatuated with his mother-in-law who lived in Tucson. One day, when Juan came to town, the father-in-law followed, found him out, and violently evicting him from the house, killed him. According to a Mexican custom, the body of the slain man was unceremoniously buried where he had fallen, hence came the name familiarly applied to the site—"El Tiradito" meaning "the one thrown out" or abandoned. Pious individuals ever since have placed candles on the grave with a prayer for the soul of the departed and, as time has gone on, adding petitions of their own. The property has been dedicated to the city as a public park, for the preservation of the tradition.

SAN AGUSTIN CHURCH

Probably begun in 1866, this building was not finished until 1868 with lumber brought from the Huachuca Mountains. It has not been used for worship since 1895, but in spite of neglect and abuse, the charm of its proportions and design is still evident. It stands facing the little plaza, at Court St. and Broadway.

SAINT AUGUSTINE'S CATHEDRAL

Built in much the same style as the early Spanish Missions, this church, three blocks south of Congress on Stone Avenue, was finished in 1897. The towers and lovely decorations of the interior have been added in recent years.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Located on South Sixth Avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, the library contains sixty thousand volumes. Sixty periodicals and fifteen daily papers are available to readers. A card for the use of books must be signed by a property owner, but non-residents of the city pay a fee of two dollars and fifty cents a year.

THE CARNEGIE DESERT LABORATORY

Scientific study in relation to desert plants is carried on in this research laboratory of the Carnegie Institute of Washington. It comprises several buildings on the hill south of St. Mary's Hospital, which are not open to the public.

THE UNITED STATES VETERANS' HOSPITAL

On South 6th Ave. (Highway 89) stands the group of fine large buildings of Spanish type, which the Government has built to accommodate about three hundred and fifty patients.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST

This little church, built as a memorial to Veterans of the World War, stands opposite the Government Hospital, one block west of 6th Avenue. As far as possible, according to an early drawing, it is a replica of the old church of San José del Tucson and contains one of the original beams, as well as some beautiful modern wrought iron at the altar and baptismal font.

SAN JOSE DEL TUCSON

Near the Santa Cruz River at the base of Sentinel Peak ("A" Mountain), the Mission of San José del Tucson was established about 1775-6 by Father Garces, to accommodate the Indians settled thereabout. Old pictures show that the monastery beside the mission church itself, was a beautiful building, two stories in height, with deeply set doorways on the first floor and imposing arches in the wall above. Only foundations of the church may still be traced, and only a few heaps of weathered adobes remain of the monastery.

"A" MOUNTAIN

Known as Sentinel Peak in the old days, this was used as a lookout for Indians. Today, a roadway to the summit presents splendid views of Tucson and the valley. The "A" on the east side is traditionally cared for by University of Arizona freshmen.

TUCSON MOUNTAIN PARK

Twenty-eight thousand acres in the Tucson Mountains have been set aside for a recreational area, developed as a C. C. C. project. More than eight picnic grounds have been equipped with tables shelters, fireplaces and grills, and there are many fine views of the Santa Cruz, Avra and Altar Valleys. The park, which includes fine desert growth and a sahuaro forest may be reached by three roads: one through the pass beyond St. Mary's Hospital; another turning right from Ajo road, about five miles from its junction with the

road to San Xavier; and the third via Picture Rocks. While in this area visitors may be interested to see the Children's Preventorium, established by the Pima County Welfare Board.

PICTURE ROCKS

Take West Congress St. or Speedway to Silverbell Road and turn right. Keep on to sign, left, about thirteen miles from Tucson. Close to the north entrance of Tucson Mountain Park is located a ridge of lava rock, badly weathered, so that the surface is largely covered with a hard, dark crust. The ancient inhabitants of this region scratched through this crust, forming pictographs of mountain sheep, goats, deer, snakes, lizards, and various geometric designs apparently of symbolic value. The animal forms may represent the ambitions of ancient hunters, who wished to gain magic power over the animals they hunted or, according to another interpretation, they are records of successful hunts.

Above and to the southwest of this ridge rises a rocky eminence that is crowned with the ruins of an old wall that once undoubtedly served as a protected retreat for these people and gave a good lookout over the valley below.

SAN XAVIER DEL BAC MISSION (See page 11).

All visitors to Tucson should see this old and celebrated mission. Its carvings and decorations are rich in color, and old-world knowledge of architecture is manifest in the many details so accurately executed by native workmen. In an excellent state of preservation, it is used as a church for the Indians nearby on the Papago Reservation, and resident priests are always glad to show the interesting features and to interpret its ecclesiastical lore.

The Mission Road turns west (right) from South 6th Ave., beyond the Government Hospital. As the Santa Cruz must be forded going this way, after wet weather it is best to take the paved road the other side of the river, which is reached by going out West Congress St. to the four corners at Grand Ave. and turning left.

MARTINEZ HILL RUIN (See page 44).

It is reached by going south on Sixth Avenue to the Mission Road, turning right and continuing to the road that leads left to the Papago

hospital. Instead of going toward the hospital, keep directly south until reaching a fork in the road, take the right branch and continue a few hundred yards to the mounds.

YAQUI VILLAGE OF PASCUA.

On the outskirts of Tucson, west of the Oracle Road, between the railroad tracks and the river, is a village of some three hundred Indians. Originally a small group of political refugees from Mexico, they are related to the Yaquis of Sonora, one of the strongest tribes yet remaining in North America, who have never acknowledged allegiance to the Mexican government. Coming over the border for some forty years, they have brought with them a strong feeling of independence which has enabled them against odds to maintain communities in which their old life goes on as formerly, except for some economic adjustments. A similar village, Guadalupe has come into existence near Phoenix; and still another small settlement can be found near the southern end of Tucson, on West 25th St. However, Pascua, named from the Easter dances given annually, is the best known of the group.

RANDOLPH PARK

A municipal project where sport enthusiasts have an opportunity to see big league baseball, play golf on a grassed course, and practice shooting on the pistol range.

THE TUCSON AIRPORT

Five miles east of the city is the eighteen hundred acre municipal aviation field. Daily passenger and air mail service is maintained. Go east on Broadway; turn south at Randolph Park.

FORT LOWELL See page 13).

Turn north from Speedway on Campbell Ave. to Ft. Lowell Road, and continue.

RIVER ROAD LOOP

From East Speedway, turn north on Campbell Avenue and, crossing the Rillito, take the next turn right on a winding road which presently connects with the Sabino Canyon Road, east of the city.

UNIVERSITY RUIN

This ruin is reached by following Speedway eastward to Wilmont Road, then turning left. Just after crossing the Pantano, turn left

again on a newly built road which continues several hundred yards to the pueblo gate. (See page 43).

SAHUARO FOREST

Recently designated as a National Monument, with a museum and resident guide. Fifteen miles from town, it is reached by the continuation of Speedway east, or from the Tanque Verde Road turning right at the Wrightstown schoolhouse, then left on the next crossroad where a sign is found.

SABINO AND BEAR CANYONS

In the Catalina mountains, about seventeen miles northeast of Tucson, and easily accessible by good roads. Take Speedway east to Wilmont Road, turn left and continue to the turn (also left) marked Sabino. The Bear Canyon road branches off (left) a short distance farther east. A series of small dams have been constructed in Sabino, and tables, and out-door fireplaces built for the convenience of picnickers. Bear Canyon is also popular as a play-ground. Mountain climbers will find interesting trails from these canyons to Mount Lemmon and "The Window", a hole worn by wind erosion through a rocky point on the Mountains.

REDINGTON ROAD

Continuing from the Tanque Verde Road east of Tucson and following the old stage route to the San Pedro Valley. Wonderful views of the valleys are to be had from the summit. Picnic grounds have been prepared at the base of the Tanque Verde Mountains.

THE NEW MOUNT LEMMON ROAD

Now under construction by Federal prisoners, the New Mount Lemmon Road is nineteen miles northeast of the city and three miles north of the Tanque Verde Road. On Sundays visitors are allowed to drive the completed section of the road, which commands a magnificent view.

ORACLE

A ranching center forty miles from Tucson on the present route to Mt. Lemmon. Several ranches cater especially to dudes, and many out-of-door recreations are offered the year around.

SAN PEDRO VALLEY

It is thought most probable that Coronado led his expedition north by this route rather than along the Santa Cruz. The valley is reached by Highway 80 (Benson); by the Redington Road; or by going through Oracle. A beautiful outlook across the Valley may be had a few miles east of Oracle, on the road to Mammoth, where gold claims were located in 1881. Farther on, Ray (1870) and other towns are noted for their copper and molybdenum mines.

WHITE HOUSE CANYON

Sought by a small summer colony this canyon lies at the foot of Old Baldy, the highest peak of the Santa Ritas. It is reached by going south on the Nogales Highway to Continental turning left and travelling southeast for seven miles, then following the road to the right which leads directly to the canyon. A public camping ground is provided for visitors who wish to remain over night or longer, and cabins may be available.

CHURCH OF SANTA-RITA-IN-THE-DESERT

Built by Mrs. Charles Beach of Vail, as a memorial to her late husband, Dr. Takamine of Japan, and dedicated in 1935, this little church contains many treasures from over the world.

COLOSSAL CAVE

Colossal Cave, in the foothills of the Rincon Mountains southeast of Tucson, has been compared with 'The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and New Mexico's Carlsbad Caverns for the beautiful formations and intricacies of the passages. Many are the legends connected with the cave which Indian tribes are said to have used as a route to San Pedro Valley on the other side of the mountains, although the actual extent of the cave has never been learned. Evidence has led authorities to suppose that bandits hid their loot there for a number of years. Concrete steps and lighting facilitate the visitor's explorations, and rangers act as guides to those who desire to make the trip. Follow Highway 80 for eighteen miles to the east, where a sign will be found.



Places of Interest in Southern Arizona

TUBAC

On Highway 89, forty-five miles from Tucson. First established as a Spanish presidio in 1752, Tubac has a very colorful history. For some years, dating from about 1764, it was under the command of Juan Bautista de Anza (the founder of San Francisco) and had a population of nearly five hundred. When the garrison was transferred to Tucson (1776-77), the settlers in the vicinity were left exposed to the pillaging Apaches. After many petitions asking for a restoration of the presidio, a company of Pima allies was organized and stationed there.

Tubac was first settled by Americans in 1856, when it was partially rebuilt under the direction of Charles D. Poston who established it as his headquarters during the development of rich silver mines nearby. For several years after, the town might well be regarded as the center of civilization in Arizona, for Mr. Poston ruled both social and civic affairs in the style of a true "don" and gave the place a brilliant but fleeting prominence. Here the first newspaper in the territory, "The Weekly Arizonian", was published in 1859.

When Arizona was claimed as a Confederate territory (February 1862), Tubac was the designated capital—but never more than in name. After the Federal troops were withdrawn to the Rio Grande, the place was partially abandoned and the Apaches grew more daring in their raids. On one occasion the few inhabitants left kept the Indians at bay for several days, but finally sent word to Tucson, asking for assistance. To the rescue went a party of twenty-five men, and by maneuvering came suddenly upon the Apaches, who numbered about two hundred, attacking them with such spirit that the whole band fled to the Santa Rita Mountains. At the same time a

number of Mexicans, who believed the American government had lost control, came in from Sonora with the purpose of plunder. Thus harassed, and without protection, the people of Tubac finally abandoned the town.

SAN JOSE DE TUMACACORI MISSION

Three miles south of Tubac, this mission was founded in 1691, near the site of probably the first Christian services held in present Arizona, but a church was not completed until 1700, (the year that Father Kino laid the foundations of the second church at Bac.) The present building dates from about 1754, following the Pima Revolt. Franciscan friars took over the mission from the Jesuits after 1767, repairing its walls and maintaining peaceable possession for over sixty years. In the early part of the 19th century the place was attacked by the Apaches, who drove away the priests and disbanded the peace-loving Indians in the vicinity. When Tumacacori was first visited by Americans, around 1850, it was already in ruins. It was created a National Monument in 1908 and since then much has been done to preserve the remaining walls and to make the grounds attractive.

SAN GABRIEL DE GUEVAVI MISSION

In 1691 Kino passed through the rancheria of Guevavi, where subsequently he established the first mission on Arizona soil, although a resident priest was not stationed there until 1701. After the Pima Revolt in 1751, Guevavi became the head church in the district, with other villages, even as far as Bac, *visitas*. The ruins, nearly obliterated, lie seven or eight miles northeast of Nogales, on the east bank of the Santa Cruz, though the only road approaching is on the west bank.

ARIVACA AND RUBY

Once a thriving Pima Village but abandoned for a time after the Pima Revolt, Arivaca has been the center of some of Southern Arizona's mining and ranching interests. Nearby is Ruby, a picturesque silver mine town.

NOGALES

The twin cities of the same name, straddling the Arizona-Sonora line, form one of the most interesting places on the southwestern

border. An hour and a half ride from Tucson, takes the visitor into another world where he will enjoy unusual places of entertainment, the Public Market, and shops filled with fascinating Mexican hand-work. Customs officials allow a certain amount of merchandise to be brought in, if it is *acquired incidentally*.

FORT BUCHANAN AND CAMP CRITTENDEN

Fort Buchanan, situated on the Patagonia Road, forty-five miles southeast of Tucson and twenty miles north of the Mexican border, was established in November 1856 for the protection of the settlers in the Babocamari, Sonoita and Santa Cruz Valleys, against Indians. Since this location did not prove to be very healthful, a new camp was located about half a mile east, (1868) and named in honor of General J. L. Crittenden. While there are scarcely any traces of Fort Buchanan, quite extensive ruins of Camp Crittenden remain although the post was abandoned in 1873.

FORT HUACHUCA

Camp Wallen, established in 1874, about twenty miles from Camp Crittenden, was succeeded in 1877 by a camp located on the northern slopes of the Huachuca Mountains, known as Fort Huachuca. After any necessity for guarding the settlers against Indians had passed, the Fort assumed a degree of international importance during a long period of Mexican revolutionary outbreaks, especially that of 1915. For many years it was one of the largest posts in the Southwest, recently being changed from calvary to infantry.

TOMBSTONE

The name was given to the place where Ed Schieffelen located his silver mine (1877) for he had been told, when he set out to prospect, that he would "find his tombstone". Consequently the weekly newspaper was called "The Epitaph". Once the scene of the most prosperous activity in Arizona, few of the mines have been worked for years, although some have recently been re-opened. The town is best known for its reputation as "Helldorado", the setting of dramatic feuds and fights between desperadoes, and long-drawn war between bandits and rustlers, such as Curly Bill and John Ringo, and the Law. Still standing are the old Bird Cage Theatre and Shieffelen

Hall, both famed for the theatrical productions they housed when great names trod the boards far from Broadway. Beside the highway west of the town has been placed the stone monument to the prospector who brought Tombstone into being.

BISBEE

Copper mines were first discovered here in 1875, and developed into the immensely valuable holdings of the Phelps Dodge Corporation. The town itself clings precipitously to the sides of various gulches, known as Mule, Brewery, etc.

DOUGLAS

Only twenty-six miles distant from Bisbee, the border town of Douglas was developed as the site of the Phelps Dodge Smelter.

THE WONDERLAND OF ROCKS

As a National Monument, four thousand acres have been set aside in the Chiricahua Mountains because of the peculiar and beautiful rock formations. Douglas, Bisbee, and Tombstone are key points to reach this area, through which wind a motor road and bridle trails.

COCHISE STRONGHOLD

This naturally fortified "box" canyon in the Dragoon Mountains, was one of the favorite gathering places of the Indian chieftain.

BABOQUIVARI PEAK

A landmark of Pima County, the highest point of the Baboquivari Mountains has been fabled as the dwelling-place of the Papago gods. A trail to the summit provides mountain climbers with a test of their skill and ardor.

SASABE

With the local color of the border, the town is seventy-four miles from Tucson up the Altar Valley; on the American side of the line is San Fernando.

SELLS

This town, sixty-five miles from Tucson, is the official and trading center of the Papago Reservation.

THE PAPAGO INDIAN RESERVATION

Clustered picturesquely around the old San Xavier Mission and scattered through sixty-five miniature villages between that point and Ajo, are more than 5000 of Tucson's most interesting neighbors—the Papagos.

Who they are or where they come from no one has yet been able to say exactly. They speak a tongue distinctly related to the ancient language of the Valley of Mexico, and some of the artifacts dug up by the archaeologists in the Gila Valley among their cousins, the Pimas, give strong indications of Mexican influence. They were first seen by Europeans when the Spanish conquerors used their friendly services in the early sixteenth century. At that time they had a few farms, raising corn, beans, squash, and cotton. Archaeologists now believe that their ancestors might have built the great irrigation canals of the Salt and Gila River valleys, lived in the compounds at Casa Grande, and numbered many thousands before drouth and invading tribes reduced their population and scattered them over the desert.

Their holdings, finally determined for them in 1916, would be an empire in another climate—just three times the size of Rhode Island. Being industrious and thrifty to an unusual degree, they prosper where their American neighbors would abandon the effort as hopeless, farming, raising cattle and making baskets.

The Spanish and Mexican culture, with which they came in contact for three hundred years, greatly influenced their habits and customs, especially in their homes and dress. The houses are usually of one room with a dirt floor and no windows in the walls of solid adobe. Roofs have sahuaro rib beams crossed by branches, brush, or grass, and covered over with mud. As the summer cooking is done outside, these houses are cool, even on the hottest days, and nearly every one has its adjacent brush shelter, called a "ramada".

Both men and women dress like Tucson Mexicans, except that the men add cowboy hats and boots, and the women, in full skirts, usually have a blanket around their shoulders or hips, a cotton 'reboso' tied over their heads.

Aside from their crops, beef, and "store goods", the Indians use many native products for food. The fruit of the sahuaro, gathered with ceremony each year, makes an excellent wine when fermented.

Dried, it is stewed like apples, or it may be pulverized and mixed with meal to form a sort of pudding. Dried mesquite pods and beans are ground into a sweet-tasting flour.

White, bleached yucca leaves are used for the baskets which are made in quantities for tourist trade. The designs, in dark brown and black, are chiefly linear or geometric and usually radiate from the bottom. An interesting carrying basket, called "kiaha", supported by a tump-line across the forehead, is made from the fiber of the yucca or sotol, twisted into cord, which is fashioned into a cornucopia-shaped net. The mouth is held open by a hoop of willow, and the whole thing is supported by a sahuaro-rib frame.

Each village has a ceremonial place, called a "large house", under the care of "the Keeper of the Smoke", the priestly head of the group. There are two classes of medicine men, those dealing with sickness, and those dealing with the weather, growing of crops and warfare. In mid-spring ceremonies are performed to procure good crops and in the harvest festival, called "Vigita", held in late July or August, there is held a one-day ceremony, with songs, dances and drinking of the wine made from the newly gathered sahuaro fruit.

Nature, in the form of rain, wind, sun, moon, thunder, and such superhuman personalities as the Earth Magician (the Creator) and Elder Brother (their culture hero), are the chief members of the Papago pantheon. While these tribal traditions still exist, the Indians have, of course, been Christianized for years. Protestant schools and missions have been established, but mainly the people are members of the Catholic Church which has shepherded them for more than two hundred and fifty years.

Ajo

This, the second largest city in Pima County, is famous for the copper mine owned and operated by the New Cornelia Branch of the Phelps Dodge Company. Visitors have the privilege of being conducted down the well, seven hundred feet underground, from which comes Ajo's water supply.

YUMA

Center of a great district producing citrus, lettuce, live-stock, etc., it will benefit by the completion of the Yuma-Gila Irrigation Project,

and the Imperial Dam (on the Colorado) which also will control the All-American Canal. Of most historic interest are the remains of the Arizona Territorial Prison, erected in 1878. They are close to the highway just before crossing the Colorado bridge.

THE BOYCE THOMPSON ARBORETUM

About three miles west of Superior in Queen Canyon, at the foot of Picket Post Mountain, (landmark of pioneer days). This experimental station, open to the public, was established by William Boyce Thompson of Yonkers, New York, and is devoted to growing plants native to the Southwest and other desert regions of the world, many of the species being extremely rare.

SUPERIOR HIGHWAY

Rivaling the Apache Trail, this is a paved route between the mining towns of Superior and Miami.

MIAMI-GLOBE

For many years this district was first in mineral production of all the great camps in the state, the mines being originally located for silver, copper becoming of more importance later. It is also one of the chief centers of asbestos mining in the country.

COOLIDGE DAM

Located at Box Canyon, on the Gila River four miles below the town of San Carlos, the unusual dome type of construction was used. The reservoir submerged the old town of San Carlos, which was established as a military post in 1872.

TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Some of Arizona's best preserved cliff dwellings.

ROOSEVELT DAM

Erected to conserve water from the Salt River and Tonto Basin, for irrigation of the valley below. Named for and dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt.

APACHE TRAIL

Next to the Grand Canyon, of greatest interest to visitors in Arizona. Through canyons of amazing color and formation, the present road was engineered to transport supplies for the construction of

Roosevelt Dam. A fascinating side trip is the thirty mile cruise on Canyon Lake (formed by Mormon Flats Dam, on the Salt River) where the cliffs rise, even more weird and beautiful, from the water's edge.

CASA GRANDE RUINS

One of the most historically interesting of our National Monuments is Casa Grande, situated one mile north of Coolidge on Highway 84, about midway between Tucson and Phoenix. (Another approach is via the Bankhead Highway which goes through Florence.) There is really a group of ruins, with the four-story walls of the main building or "Big House" dominating. The present theory of the occupancy of the pueblo is as follows: the Hohokam, a tribe nomadic in habit, wandered into this valley at some remote time, gradually built a series of canals from the Gila River, and lived there for several generations while the slow development of their architecture took place. Then, harassed by the mountain Indians and suffering from repeated years of drought, they drifted out, not in one migration but over a number of years. The first record we have of the Casa Grande was written by Father Kino. He had heard rumors of the great house on the bank of the Gila, and finally in November 1694 visited this wonder of which he relates: "The Casa Grande is a four storey building as large as a castle and equal to the finest churches in these lands. Close to the Casa Grande are thirteen smaller houses, somewhat delapidated, and the ruins of many more."

This place was set aside as a Government Reservation in 1892 and made a National Monument in 1918. The adjacent museum houses a fine collection of relics. (The State Museum in Tucson has a small model of the ruins).

SUPERSTITION MOUNTAINS

A range east of Phoenix, noted for its beautiful colors and strange pinnacles. Many are the legends concerning it, the Indians believing that death will be the fate of all who explore it. It still holds the secret of the "Lost Dutchman Mine."

FLORENCE

Here is located the State Penitentiary. Arizona's first representative in the United States' Congress, Charles D. Poston, spent several

thousand dollars building a road to the summit of an eminence several miles northwest of Florence, where he hoped to build a temple for sun worship and where a monument now marks his burial-place.

ADAMSVILLE

Situated about three miles west of Florence and founded by Charles Adams in 1866, was once famed as having been the wildest of wild West towns. Adams irrigated about a quarter section of land and laid out a town site. He gave land to all who wanted to build, and soon a lively village sprang up, but like many other small Arizona towns that for one reason or another have been deserted, it is now a ghost town.

MESA

The gateway to the verdant Salt River Valley and the home of the beautiful Mormon Temple, erected by a group of people who have pioneered in many fields for the betterment of the state.

TEMPE

An educational center, the location of one of Arizona's two normal schools—Tempe State Teacher's College.

PHOENIX

The state capital, a city of culture, industry and beautiful homes; the agricultural center of the rich Salt River Valley (citrus, cotton, lettuce, etc.) Since the modern settlement was built on the site of prehistoric dwellings, it was named after the legendary bird which rose alive from its own ashes.



Places of Interest in Northern Arizona

WICKENBURG

"The Dude Ranch Capital of the World", is situated in pleasant hilly country beside the Hassayampa River.

PRESCOTT

The first territorial capital of Arizona. Here are located the Arizona Pioneers' Home, Fort Whipple (now a Government hospital for veterans) and the Charlotte Hall Museum; also Granite Dells—fantastic formations on Jerome Highway (State 79).

BOULDER DAM

Constructed by the Federal government on the Arizona-Nevada border. On Mead Lake, which is one hundred and nineteen miles in length, boating and other water sports are possible.

TUZIGOOT RUINS AND MUSEUM

On the road a short distance southeast of Clarkdale; an especially interesting collection of ancient structures and relics.

MONTENZUMA'S CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

A well preserved cliff dwelling with museum.

NATURAL BRIDGE

Below Pine, on the road to Payson a short turn-off leads to the valley of the Tonto Natural Bridge, which spans the creek at a height of 180 feet, with an alfalfa field covering the top. It has been the property, since its discovery, of the Goodfellow family, members of which live in the old ranch house now open to travelers as "Natural Bridge Lodge."

OAK CREEK CANYON

On the road between Jerome and Flagstaff. Here the rich coloring of the rock walls is enhanced by the surrounding forest.

FLAGSTAFF

Famous for the beauty of its location beneath the snowy San Francisco Peaks which command views of five states: Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and Nevada. Here are the Lowell Observatory, the Flagstaff State Teachers' College, the Museum of Northern Arizona and nearby Indian ruins.

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT—(Flagstaff)

A hundred cliff dwellings built seven or eight centuries ago.

SUNSET CRATER NATIONAL MONUMENT—(Flagstaff)

The most recent volcano in the Southwest with extensive lava flows and an ice cave.

WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT—(Flagstaff)

A prehistoric Indian pueblo built in the twelfth century.

THE PAINTED DESERT

U. S. Highway 60 on the Navajo Indian Reservation. . . . Sands of many colored mountain sides merge in a wonderful panorama.

GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO

The greatest gorge in the world, discovered by Don Garcia Lopez de Cardenas who accompanied Coronado on his expedition to Cibola in 1540.

KAIBAB FOREST

Extending from the north rim of the Grand Canyon, is the largest soft pine forest in the country, providing grazing land for great herds of deer under government protection.

PIPE SPRINGS

Now a National Monument, was prominent in Utah and Arizona history. After the first settler had been killed by Indians, the place was bought by Brigham Young.

NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT

The great pueblo ruins of Betatakin, Keetseel, and Inscription House.

DINOSAUR CANYON

Immense rocks on which are found tracks of dinosaurs.

RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT

The greatest and most beautiful natural bridge in the world, in Utah close to the Arizona border. A pack trip, with guide, is necessary to reach it.

METEOR CRATER—(Winslow)

A tremendous crater-like hole in otherwise flat country, made by the impact of the giant Barringer cluster of meteorites.

PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT—(Holbrook)

The remains of a forest that has been turned into stone, some of the trunks containing crystals of many colors. A very excellent museum is maintained near the south entrance.

HOTEVILLA, ORAIBI AND WALPI

Three of the best known pueblos, where are held the Snake, Antelope and Flute dances of the Hopi Indians. (See also page 40).

CANYON DE CHELLY (DE SHAY)

The site of ancient cliff dwellings especially picturesque and impregnable.

KINISHBA

Near White River and Ft. Apache (U. S. Highway 60), are some of the most extensive and newly opened ruins in the state. The excavation and restorations are being done by archaeology students of the University under the direction of Dean Byron Cummings. (A model is shown at the Arizona State Museum).

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

A popular cool retreat in summer, providing varied interest for the sportsman in the fishing and hunting seasons.

THE CORONADO TRAIL

Supposedly part of the route covered by the Conquistador in 1540. The present road winds over wild and rugged country which is best viewed on the descent, from Springerville, through Alpine, Metcalf (remarkable copper mining operations, now abandoned) to Clifton and Safford.



Trips

EXCURSIONS OF HALF A DAY OR LESS

1. Picture Rocks and Mountain Park (west).
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission, the Papago Indian Reservation and Martinez Hill Excavations (south). Also may include Twin Buttes loop road, returning via the Nogales highway.
3. Fort Lowell, University Ruin, Sabino and Bear Canyon; new Mount Lemmon Road, or Redington Road; Sahuaro Forest.
4. White House Canyon.

EXCURSIONS OF ONE DAY

1. Oracle and Mt. Lemmon or Oracle and the San Pedro Valley.
2. Colossal Cave and Vail (church of Santa-Rita-in-the-Desert).
3. Arivaca, Ruby, Nogales, Tumacacori, Tubac.
4. Tubac, Tumacacori, Nogales, Patagonia, Vail.
5. Vail, Sonoita, Fort Huachuca, Tombstone, Benson.
6. Gila Valley: Coolidge, Casa Grande Ruins, Adamsville, Florence.
7. Sells, Ajo, Gila Bend, Casa Grande Ruins, Picacho.
8. Salt River Valley: Florence, Mesa, Tempe, Phoenix, Chandler.
9. Altar Valley: Baboquivari, San Fernando, Sasabe.

EXCURSIONS OF TWO DAYS

1. Florence, Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Superior, Miami, Globe (night); Coolidge Dam, Safford, Dragoon, Benson.
2. As above to Globe and Coolidge Dam; then over Apache Trail and return via Phoenix.
3. Tombstone, Bisbee, Douglas (night); Wonderland of Rocks, Cochise Stronghold, Dragoon, Benson.



Seasonal Events in Tucson and Elsewhere in Arizona

LA FIESTA DE LOS VAQUEROS (Tucson)

The Rodeo, opening with a parade through the city, absorbs the interest of the entire community for four days around Washington's birthday. Calf and steer roping and tying, bull-dogging, bronco-busting and horse racing are participated in by local cowboys and nationally known experts. One day is devoted to the dances and feats of the Papago Indians who come in from the Reservation and perform in their bright native costumes. The Pima County Fair and Cattle Show is held at the same time. Fair Grounds and Rodeo Field, combined, are on South 6th Ave., past the Veterans' Hospital.

BAILE DE LAS FLORES (Tucson)

Formal, brilliant Spanish costumes mark this "Ball of the Flowers" early in February. It is sponsored by the Lady Board of Visitors to St. Luke's-in-the-Desert (a sanatorium for men).

YAQUI INDIAN DANCES (Tucson)

In paint, feathers, masks and native garb, the Indians portray the martyrdom of Christ, just before Easter. (See also page 23).

PAPAGO DANCES (Tucson)

The Indians of the San Xavier del Bac village hold ceremonials in March, preserving their old traditions. Look for announcements in the paper.

MISSION SERVICES (San Xavier del Bac)

Christmas and Easter services are particularly beautiful, especially the latter which is held at sunrise, on the little hill beside the old church.

PAGEANT OF THE SUPERSTITIONS (Mesa)

Presented by the High School in the Theatre of the Hills, ten miles east of Mesa, usually the last Friday in April or the second or third Friday in May. It is a great out-of-door drama, with dancing and chorals.

THE MASQUE OF THE YELLOW MOON (Phoenix)

In celebration of the moon month of April when the yellow flowers bloom on the desert, three thousand students and teachers of the High School and Junior College present a pageant based on Arizona legends and history. The elaborate scale and professional achievement of this production have spread its fame. All costumes, stage sets, properties and programs, are made entirely in the schools.

SMOKI DANCES (Prescott)

To perpetuate the ceremonies of the Arizona Indians in all their ritualistic splendor and authenticity, these dances are given by the "Smokis", a group of young business men. Usually in June, the exact date can be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce.

FRONTIER DAYS (Prescott)

Always including the Fourth of July, several days are given over to a rodeo, games and displays, with general fun-making.

THE FLAGSTAFF PAGEANT

Presented about mid-summer by the Arizona State Teacher's College (of Flagstaff).

HOPI SNAKE DANCES (northern Arizona)

High on the mesas, at Hotevilla, Oraibi or Walpi, these famous dances take place in August to bring rain to the land. During the strange and sacred rites, rattlesnakes are handled with complete

safety, the secret being still kept from the white men. The date is never known very far in advance, but information may be obtained from the Arizona Automobile Association.

RED KNOLLS PAGEANT (Safford)

The beautiful natural Desert Theatre near Highway 80 is the setting of a drama by the Gila Junior College, about the second Friday in May. Dances, choruses processional, etc., include a cast of around two hundred.

SNOWFLAKE PAGEANT (Snowflake)

The community dramatizes the story of pioneer conquest in a giant crater close to the town.

Local rodeos at Florence, Wickenburg, etc., and the Indian Pow-Wow at Flagstaff, add to the visitor's interest, fun and thrills in Arizona. Exact information as to dates, etc., is best obtained from the local Chamber of Commerce or the newspapers.



Archaeology Notes

Arizona is the center of one of the most interesting, most thoroughly studied archaeological zones in North America. For nearly fifty years scientists have delved into the mysteries of the countless ruins scattered in every section of the state and have been able to determine dates, cultural areas, and probable migrations.

There were definitely two zones of occupation, containing people of distinctly different traits. In the north, in the area now occupied by the Navajos, were the Cliff-Dwellers, who developed from a simple cave-dwelling, hunting stage, to a civilized state based on intensive agriculture and closely knit village life. This culture also extended to the Sierra Ancha Mountains and to the Tonto cliff-dwellings near Roosevelt Lake. To the south (Gila and Salt River basin areas), there is evidence of another group which, at the height of its development, occupied the great adobe villages, such as Casa Grande. Here, the first traces of the people show that they were already agricultural and established in settlements.

In Northern Arizona the stratified remains found in caves indicate that the so-called San Juan culture had its beginning about 1000 B. C. These people did not have cotton, the bow and arrow, pottery, nor homes, except the hollowed-out corner of a cave or a crude brush wind-break in the open. It is thought, principally because the skull shape changed, that a new people migrated into the area from the south by 500 B. C. After this time there was a rapid development of culture. Domesticated cotton, the bow and arrow, stone houses the cradle board, pottery, and countless other useful articles were developed. These people, by 900 A. D., started to build the great mesa and cliff ruins now found in the north. A few hundred years later, either because of drought, or the entrance into the country of the Navajos and Apaches, or for both reasons, the people abandoned their cities

and scattered over the country. It was the remnants of this former glory that the Spaniards found on the Rio Grande and in the Hopi country of Northern Arizona.

In Southern Arizona scientists have not yet determined the source of the high civilization which existed in the most ancient ruins. The oldest villages uncovered, (dating about 2000 years ago), show that the people already had a knowledge of house-building, pottery making, and farming—probably with the use of irrigation canals. It is highly probable that these people contributed no small part to the great civilizations of Mexico and Central America. The connection between the two areas, is definitely shown by many similar artifacts and customs. Like the people of the north, these scattered and declined after 1400 A. D., and their descendants are possibly the present occupants of this same area, the Pimas and Papagos.

Besides these two definite cultures, established for northern and southern Arizona, archaeologists have discovered numerous remains that indicate the presence of the earliest people who migrated into America from Asia. Dr. Byron Cummings of the University of Arizona has found camp sites and crude rubbing stones in southeastern Arizona that, according to comparison with the data from other sections, may represent the presence of roving hunters in this section as far back as 10,000 years ago.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE TUCSON AREA

University Ruins

Eight miles northeast of the University campus is located a prehistoric pueblo ruin which now serves as a perpetual outdoor laboratory for the advanced students of archaeology at the University.

Two periods of occupation are plainly indicated: a surface pueblo, and a pit-house village that seems to belong to the later stages of the Pithouse period, dating around 500 to 700 A. D. The buildings of this time were probably only one story high, with floors sunken beneath the surface, and the side walls built up with clay and strengthened with pounded caliche and gravel to a height sufficient to carry a roof above the heads of the occupants.

The roofs consisted of supporting cross-beams, over which were laid poles, then brush and grass, with a final coating of adobe clay.

Entrances were chiefly at the side, and rooms were arranged around open spaces or courts. The higher mounds, which have not as yet been excavated, indicate a structure of the later, or Surface Pueblo period, which existed about 900 A. D. to 1000 A. D. The surface pueblo dwellings have massive walls of clay and caliche, and undoubtedly were carried up two and three stories in height.

Martinez Hill Ruin

This is a large ruin similar to the University Ruin. It also gives evidence of two periods of occupation—the earlier Pithouse and later Surface Pueblo structure and consists of several mounds, each covering a group of apartments built with massive walls of caliche and clay. These mounds, with their intervening structures, cover an area of more than twenty acres. Two of them have been uncovered and a partial restoration of the major portion of the buildings has been completed by archaeology students.



Natural History Notes

The environs of Tucson offer an interesting and varied abundance of animal and plant life, of which only a few examples may be given here. It is a state law that native plants are not to be dug up without permission, or destroyed.

CACTI

These peculiar members of the vegetable world prove more interesting to people than almost any other plant family. Their grotesque shapes, their protective devices and extraordinary flowers, and their ability to live under difficult conditions set them apart as a strikingly distinct group. Most species do not have leaves, but nearly all have spines. Most of them produce fruits and seeds, but many increase rather by the breaking and rooting of their brittle joints. The flowers are usually showy, of almost every shade except blue and violet.

Bisnaga or *Barrel Cactus*, from which candy is made, is shaped according to its name, heavily ribbed and armed with vicious 'fish-hook' spines. It is sometimes called the *Compass Cactus*, because it usually leans toward the south. The flowers are yellow, circling the top, the fruit resembling miniature pineapples. Phonograph needles have been made from the spines and the moist pulp has helped save the lives of men stranded without water.

Gholla, or *Walking-Cane Cactus* is closely related to the *Prickly Pears*, but can be distinguished by the fact that the joints are cylindrical rather than flat. The woody skeleton of the plant is often cleaned and polished to make canes, lamp-stands and other articles.

Hedgehog Cactus appears in groups of heavily spined cylinders about a foot high. The blossoms are earliest in the spring, of brilliant rose-magenta shades.

The Night-blooming Cereus, or Reina de Noche (Queen of the Night) is held sacred by the Mexicans and Indians who give homage to this strangest, rarest and most beautiful of the desert flowers. Its root is like a large beet, holding food and water for one or two years growth; its stem resembles a crooked, blackened stick. The flowers are seven or eight inches long, fragrant, graceful, with spreading, recurving ivory-white petals. These appear for only one night, in the early part of June, opening at sunset and closing soon after they are touched by the morning sun.

The Prickly Pear, or Tuna. There are many species and varieties of the flat-jointed "pear". Some seem to be almost spineless, but careless fingers will be irritated by an abundance of fine, stiff hairs which easily drop from the plant. The blossoms range in color from clear yellow to shades of red, with fruits also varying from yellow to red. One species, the Santa Rita, differs from the common green color, being blended rose and violet, and hence is called the Purple Pear.

The Rainbow Cactus is a single, cylindrical type, not over fifteen inches high, so named from the reddish bands of color which encircle it. The flowers are bright pink.

The Sahuaro, or Giant Cactus, (Arizona State flower), is the largest species of cactus in the United States. It grows as high as forty or fifty feet, and exceptionally large plants will weigh several tons. Although a few of these are scattered to the west of the Colorado River in California, this magnificent giant will be found in no other state. It lives to be several hundred years old, but grows so slowly that it is not much larger than an ordinary match by the end of two years.

The small flowers are wax white, wreathing the tips of the branches in the spring; the fruit is bright red and full of shining black seeds.

TREES AND SHRUBS

The Creosote Bush, also called greasewood, is marked by fine, dull foliage, oily in appearance. Tiny yellow blooms in spring and late

summer turn into equally tiny, grey, furry balls. The bushes have a distinctly agreeable pungent odor, especially after summer rains.

Iron Wood from a distance might be mistaken for mesquite but is recognizable by its dark, almost black bark. It is the hardest of Western woods.

Mesquite is most characteristic of the desert; irregular and picturesque, it varies between bush and tree in form. The foliage is light green, delicate, and fern-like. The heavy, reddish brown wood has for many years been the chief source of fuel for southern Arizona burning slowly and pungently. The flowers, which grow in dense spikes, are cream colored and fragrant, and are highly valued for honey production. The beans, found in clusters of cream colored pods, are used by the Indians for cattle feed, and flour.

Ocotillo is not a cactus, although the stems which grow unbranching, directly from the root, are stoutly thorned. Small leaves appear in season, and in the spring the long wands are tipped with a graceful 'pennon' of vermillion flowers. Often single stems are planted in rows and wired together to form a kind of wattle fence, which is very effective when in bloom.

Palo Verde is recognizable by its green trunk as well as branches. It has a soft twiggy, rather than leafy, look. In April and May the trees are a mass of golden blossoms.

FLOWERS

Agaves, *Mescals*, or *Century Plants* often regarded as cacti; actually belong to the lily and onion family. Some of the larger species have been called century plants because it was thought they bloomed only once every hundred years and then died. The smaller plants take three or four years to bloom, while in the largest it may be as long as twenty-five years.

The thick flower stalk which grows rapidly, often over a foot a day, causes the death of the plant if allowed to develope. The Indians cut this flower stalk when it is only a foot or two high and roast it for food, while in Mexico, this and other fleshy parts of the plant are fermented and distilled to make many kinds of drink.

Datura, a roadside plant, has large dark green leaves and flowers like huge white morning glories.

Fairy Dusters, whose blossoms look as if they were spun from rose-colored silk, give a pink hue to parts of foothill slopes where it is thickest in spring. The bush is made up of shrubby, gnarly stems with very fine green leaves.

Encelia grows about eighteen inches high, a plant with hairy dull leaves and brilliant yellow daisy-like flowers in open clusters. Another type of *encelia* is of shrubby growth with gray green foliage whose leaves have a half open look. The loosely clustered flowers have yellow rays with deeper centers, making a vivid effect.

Larkspur is similar to the cultivated garden plant, but with smaller flowers, in both the dark and pale blue varieties.

Lupine has violet-blue spikes of pea-like flowers with finely cut silvery green leaves. It is usually found on sandy, rocky slopes.

Desert Mallow is one of the earliest plants to blossom. Often found along the roadside, it is identified by the numerous graceful stems bearing pale orange to flush-white flowers.

Wild Marigold is a plant about one foot tall, which has a wooly stem and leaves. The blossom is lifted distinctly from the rest of the plant, and resembles a small yellow daisy.

The Mariposa Lily, a delicate tulip-like flower, grows from a bulbous root. The three petals are commonly white or lavender-white with dark spots at the base, but there is also a brilliant orange variety. They appear profusely in open high country, gracefully swaying in the wind.

Paper Flowers make a yellow ball when in bloom, as the plant is compact, about twelve inches high, with inconspicuous gray-green downy leaves. The flowers have five or six bright petals whose texture becomes papery as they fade.

Penstemon are usually found on rocky slopes, but some varieties thrive only in the higher altitudes. The leaves are grayish-green, and the stalks are long, hung with bell-shaped pink or scarlet blossoms.

California Poppy, most famous of western flowers, varies in size, but the plant is usually about a foot in height. The flowers, bright yellow shading to orange at the base, open only in the sunlight, and

close with the dusk. The leaves and stems are of a light bluish green. Very similar to this is the Mexican Poppy.

Poppy Thistle is a large prickly gray-green plant of roadside and field with an open white flower, yellow centered.

Desert Verbena is similar in low matted growth to the garden verbenas. The leaves are a warm green, and hairy. The flat flower clusters, two or three inches across, are lilac color, often tinged with pink.

Vervenia a low plant with hairy soft green leaves. Flowers formed in a curly spike are violet and particularly noticeable when a mass of them makes a pool of deep color on the desert.

Yucca is another distinct type of desert plant. The long, narrow leaves are bunched at the top, while the dried ones hang down close to the stems. Out of this clump grows the tall flower stalk, on which is found a cluster of waxy, white bells. *Spanish Bayonet* is similar in many respects, but grows more compactly and not so tall; while the flowers, in proportion, are larger.

BIRDS

Four hundred species of birds are to be found in Arizona at one time or another.

The Buzzard, a bird as large as an eagle, is usually seen circling high over head. A black patch like a shadow is conspicuous beneath the wings.

The Arizona Cardinal is a brilliant red on the head and crest, a darker red on the body. It is a shy bird of thickets and brushy places; the song is very spirited.

The Sonoran Dove, or ground dove, is a friendly little bird which stays wherever it can find seed or grain. The call is distinctly: "No hope, no hope."

The White-wing Dove provides hunting sport during the season. It is a fairly large species, grayish brown in color with a distinct white patch on the wings, visible when flying. The doves nest in colonies among thickets.

The Vermilion Flycatcher is one of the rare Mexican birds found in Arizona. Its glowing scarlet body can often be seen in mesquite, palo verde, or cottonwood trees where it usually builds its frail and flimsy nest.

Humming Birds in many varieties are native to Arizona. They feed on desert flowers, but with a flash of color and a blur wings, often come into the gardens for a taste of imported fare.

The Western Mocking-bird is of a dull gray color and is recognized from the clear trilly song in which there seems to be no pause for breath. It is also distinguished for its mimicry of other birds. The nest is built in yuccas, thorny trees, etc.

The Arizona Hooded Oriole may be recognized by the lovely yellow plumage of the male and the clear rhythmic whistle of its call. It hides in the chaparral and sings when out of sight.

The Gambel Quail is usually abundant, and less timid than eastern quail, even coming to the edge of town if fed and protected. The male is mottled brown, black, and white, with several black feathers forming a top-knot, which dangles over his head. The female is less distinct in color with a smaller crest. These birds remain in coveys most of the time. Although as many as eighteen eggs are laid in a nest, there is always a great loss of young due to skunks, rats, etc. Mesquite beans are a chief source of food, and seeds of wild grasses and cacti contribute also. Their grassy nests are from five to seven inches across and very hard to locate.

The Road Runner, or Chaparral Cock, has been called "a caricature of a bird." It is large, with an exceptionally long tail and coarse bluish gray and black plumage. It has an amusing, or annoying habit of running along the road in front of a car, then darting across, with a final flying leap to safety. Its diet consists of grasshoppers, mice, small snakes, etc.

The Palmer Thrasher is a large bird, slate gray in color, with a pronounced beak. It is locally named the "Pretty Quick" from its distinctive call, although some of its other notes might be called those of a mocking bird.

The Cactus Wren, "the most unwrenlike of wrens", is a brownish bird with streaks of black dots on a pale breast. The nests, like bundles of dried grass are made in cactus branches or other well-protected places, whence its voice is heard, a sharp, scolding chatter.

ANIMALS

The Badger occupies as his favorite home the grassy, bushgrown plains where there is an abundance of rodents. Low, broad, short-legged, powerfully built, this animal, though shy, fights viciously when brought to bay.

The Coyote, (from the Aztec Coyotl) is a slinky sandy-gray creature resembling a fox. It lives upon smaller animals and plants, and is seldom seen in the open though the shrill yapping is often heard at night.

The Arizona White-tailed Deer are slight and graceful animals, so small that hunters often ride into camp with a full-grown buck tied back of the saddle. They are grey in winter and rusty in summer. The small antlers are shed in winter and renewed before the end of the summer.

Mule Deer, commonly found on the plains, are larger than the white-tails, with stockier form. Their most outstanding characteristics are the large double-branching antlers, broad ears, and rounded whitish tail with a brush-like black tip. In summer they have a rich, rusty red coat, which turns dusty-brown in winter.

The Desert Fox, is a beautiful species, slender in form and extraordinarily quick and graceful in its movements, but seldom seen by the desert traveller. When one is encountered abroad by day, it usually "freezes" by any small object which breaks the flatness of the desert, but if the intruder indicates by any action that he has seen it, the fox darts away at great speed, with a smooth, floating motion.

The Gopher, frequently called the 'tent peg gopher', is about the size of a chipmunk and is of a dusty brown color. Recklessly it scampers across the road or sits up with paws held before its stomach.

The Jack-Rabbit, a devastating forager, can develop amazing speed propelled by his hind legs. If he could jump any farther, he might be mistaken for a young kangaroo!

The Skunk, or polecat has the same appearance and habits here as elsewhere. Old Timers will tell of the "hydrophoby" skunks they have encountered, rabies evidently being prevalent among the animals.

The California Ground, or Rock Squirrel makes its home in the mountain regions immediately surrounding Tucson, living among live-oaks scattered on the open slopes or among the denser chaparral, scrub oaks, pinon pines, and junipers. It has prominent ears, bushy tails, and gives the appearance of a heavy-bodied gray tree squirrel, but in reality is close kin to the marmot. It eats omniverously, insects and flesh on occasions, but mainly seeds, fruits.

The Round Tailed Ground Squirrel, erroneously called a gopher, is pale brownish buff, and about nine inches long. When green vegetation is obtainable, leaves and buds are eaten voraciously, the usually slender squirrel distending its stomach until it can hardly crawl away. It makes a peculiar, low, hissing whistle, which sounds more like the note of some bird.

REPTILES:

(Usually found only during warm weather.)

The Gila Monster, (pronounced "hec-la"), belongs to the lizard family. With a maximum length of twenty inches, it is striking in appearance from the orange and black "beaded" pattern on its back and tail. Seemingly sluggish, it can move quickly and has a bull-dog grasp of its jaws. The young are hatched from large tough-shelled white eggs. In the blunt tail is a nourishing reservoir of fat upon which the monster can live for months if necessary, hence its fabulous ability to survive apparently without food.

The Horned Toad also belongs to the lizard family. It has a flat, brown, mottled body, and unlike true toads, runs instead of hops; another distinguishing feature is the tail. The body is fringed with pointed scales, and back of the head is a ruff or "crown" of triangular horns. They are very destructive to ants which they devour.

The Bull Snake grows about the size of a rattler, but is lighter in color, brownish, with less distinct markings. It is harmless and

sometimes becomes quite domesticated. The head is oval, not the flat, arrowhead type of the poisonous snakes.

The Coral Snake, the most venomous snake in this region is rarely seen. It is a timid and beautiful little reptile which has been compared to a necklace of black, ivory and coral-colored beads.

The Desert Diamondback Rattlesnake is long, dark, and heavy with diamond-shaped markings of yellow-gray. The rattles are hollow segments of horny skin, which form when the snake moults—usually two or three times a year. These rattles are usually shaken as a warning before the snake strikes, but this signal is not always given. The Hopi Indians regard rattlesnakes as “the little brothers of the gods”.

INSECTS:

(Seldom seen except in the warm season.)

The Centipede is sometimes found a foot long. The pale body, dark streaked down the center, is fringed with legs (but not a hundred!). The poisonous sting, located in each leg, is not particularly dangerous, but decidedly irritating.

The Millipede is a non-poisonous animal frequently confused with the centipede. It has a segmented, cylindrical body with a smooth, hard covering. To each segment are attached two pairs of legs.

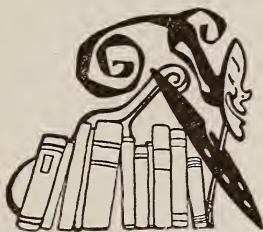
The Pepsis, or tarantula hawk, is one of the most interesting of native insects. It is a wasp with a black body and reddish wings. To feed its young it stings tarantulas, which it may drag hundreds of feet to the nest.

The Scorpion, whose pale yellow body is shaped like a miniature crawfish and whose tail is carried curved up and ready to flip a bad sting, carries a poison which is dangerous in some cases and always extremely painful in effect. It is usually found under rocks or other objects lying on the ground.

The Black Widow Spider has a small, satiny black body and is identified by little reddish-orange “hour-glass” spots on the abdomen. It carries a very dangerous venom.

The Tarantula, a large, black, hairy, spider which attains a size of from three to four inches in diameter, is fierce looking but not an attacker unless provoked. It nests in the ground, the top of the hole being surrounded with a tiny wall of web and grass.

Vinegarone is the name commonly applied to near relatives of the spider. With four pointed jaws on a hairy, light brown body, they are unusually quick in pursuing their prey. A sting from a vinegarone may prove unpleasant but not necessarily dangerous.



The University of Arizona; Museums, Schools and Cultural Organizations of Tucson

The University, founded in 1885, has grown into one of the leading universities in the West, with an exceptional teaching staff and many fine buildings both old and modern. On its campus also is a cactus garden which contains many kinds of desert plants, shrubs and trees, and is of particular interest to visitors. In the large stadium evening foot-ball games are of special attraction during the fall. The University Polo Team meets teams from the east and west in brilliant matches on the field located on Vine St., north of Speedway.

Steward Observatory On Tuesday night each week, the Observatory, located on the University campus, is open to the public; and lectures are scheduled a number of times during the winter. The principal instrument is the reflecting thirty-six inch telescope, one of the largest on any campus, and chiefly used for photography.

University Library contains about 90,000 volumes, besides 12,000 federal documents several thousand unbound bulletins and reports. As a depository, the library receives documents and publications of the Government and the State of Arizona, publications of the Carnegie Institute, and many university exchanges. It is located immediately to the left of the 3rd St. entrance to the campus.

Arizona State Museum. Here may be seen an excellent collection of pottery, artifacts, jewelry and other relics of the prehistoric inhabitants of the Southwest, as well as rugs and baskets of modern Indians. The museum was moved in 1936 to the new archaeology building on the University campus, just to the right of the 3rd Street entrance, off Park Avenue.

Meetings of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society held in this building on the evening of the third Monday each month are open to the public. The Society publishes a monthly bulletin called "The Kiva" (the name of the ancient Indian ceremonial house or chamber).

Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society Library and Museum. Housed in the University Stadium just off east Sixth Street on Vine, this museum is open to the public between the hours of one-thirty and four-thirty every day except Sunday. It contains a large collection of Southwestern historical data in the form of diaries, relics, letters, mining and industrial reports, pictures, etc.

Public Schools include a finely equipped high school, three junior high schools, and seventeen elementary schools.

Private Schools. Over a dozen private schools, covering a variety of needs and ages, are located in, or within a short distance of the city.

The Arizona School for the Deaf and the Blind is located west of the city, on Speedway, just beyond the Santa Cruz crossing, with attractive grounds, well-planned buildings, swimming pool, etc.

The Indian School. A project of educational interest maintained by the Presbyterian Church for Indians from all over the Southwest, is located on Indian School Road west from South 6th Ave. (Highway 89).

The University of Arizona Fine Arts College. This College sponsors each year a series of lectures on various subjects, in conjunction with a number of concerts by well-known artists. Faculty and student recitals are also included in the program each season. Information concerning tickets or programs may be secured by calling the office of the University College of Fine Arts.

The Saturday Morning Musical Club. The club sponsors a course of performances by nationally known musicians, and other artists, and also has special departments with efficient teachers for Juveniles and Juniors. Choral work for adults is presented through a number of groups, and each year the members produce an opera. Twice a month on Sunday afternoons at 4:15, free concerts are given for the public. All concerts and activities are held in the Temple of Music and Art, four blocks south from Congress on Scott Street.

Tucson Symphony Orchestra. This group is an organization of unusual merit giving at least three concerts each season in the Temple of Music and Art. Guest artists are often presented on the program.

Tucson Fine Arts Association. Exhibitions of paintings and drawings by local artists or loaned from various parts of the country, are hung each month during the winter in the Temple of Music and Art. (Gallery on the second floor). Hours are from 2 until 5 o'clock every afternoon. A museum case is also maintained by the Junior League, where rare and interesting articles are on display. Membership in the Association gives the additional advantage of lectures and group-work.

Y. M. C. A. Established in Tucson in 1915, this organization has a large number participating in its many activities. The building, located at 125 West Congress St., has an excellent pool among other accomodations.

Y. W. C. A. Organized in Tucson in 1918. Situated on North 5th Avenue, near 3rd St., the attractive building houses offices, accomodations for thirty-four residents, dining room and swimming pool. Branch work, assisted by other agencies, is carried on at the Oury Park Mexican center, where a children's library and mothers' club are located.

Garden Club. Though only recently organized the Garden Club of Tucson has already influenced interest and activity toward more attractive homes and improvements for the city. Meetings, to which visitors are welcome, are held at the Y. W. C. A. at ten o'clock, the first Wednesday of each month.

The Little Theatre. Each season this ambitious organization gives plays from the pens of distinguished authors. Productions are in Cathedral Hall, which may be reached by going south on Stone Avenue from the Valley Bank to Ochoa Street, then one half block west.

The Children's Theatre. Children's productions are given several times a year by this group in the Temple of Music and Art.



Commonly Used Spanish and Indian Words

Key to Pronunciation

a as in father

e as in let

o as in cone

adios, a-dee-os', good-bye

agua, a'wa, water

Ajo, a'ho, garlic; name given to town in Pima County because of the wild onion growing there

alamo, a'la-mo, cottonwood tree

amado, a-ma'do, loved or beloved

amole, a-mo'le, soap root (a desert plant)

Apache, a-pa'chee, Zuni word meaning 'enemy'

Arizona, a-ree-zo'na, meaning 'little spring'; this name was given to the present section probably as early as 1754

Arivaca, a-ree-va'ka, Papago word meaning 'little marsh'

arroyo, a-rro'yo, creek, wash

Baboquivari, ba-bo-kee'va-ree, Papago word meaning 'pinched below the middle'. Name of the sacred mountain of the Papagoes.

Bac, bak, meaning 'marsh' or 'where there is water'; site of San Xavier mission

baile, by'le, ball, dance

banqueta, ban-kee'ta, a little bench

buenos dias, bwe'nos dee'as, good morning

buenas noches, bwe'nas no'ches, good evening

buenas tardes, bwe'nas tar'des, good afternoon

cabeza, ca-bay'sa, head; Cabeza de Vaca, 'head of a cow'.

calabazas, ca-la-ba'sas, squash or pumpkin

caliente, ca-lee-en'te, warm

calle, ca'ye, street

canada, ka-nyá'da, glen

canoa, ka-no'a, a trough, or flume for irrigation
 Casa Grande, ka'sa gran'de, big house
 Cascabel, kas-ka-bel', a very small bell, snake's rattle; name of a town in
 Arizona
 cazuela, ka-swe'la, Mexican baking dish; also name of a kind of food.
 centavo, sen-ta'vo, cent
 cerro, se'rro, hill
 chapparal, shap-a-ral', brush, thicket; a term sometimes applied to the
 creosote bush
 charro, cha'rro, Mexican cowboy
 chili con carne, chee'le kon kar'ne, a mixture of meat, frijoles and pepper
 chocolate, cho-ko-la'te, Mexican chocolate (made with cinnamon)
 cholla, cho'ya, 'jumping' cactus, one of the opuntias
 cibola, see-bo'la, buffalo
 cienega, see-en-e'ga, marsh
 ciudad, siu-dad', city
 colorado, ko-lo-ra'do, red
 concha, kon'cha, shell; used also for silver ornaments made by the Indians
 conquistador, kon-kees'tador, conqueror
 dulce, dul'see, sweet, candy
 encanto, en-kan'to, enchanted, charming
 enchilada, en-chee-la'da, a variety of Mexican food
 fiesta, fee-es'ta, festival, fete; Fiesta de los Vaqueros, rodeo
 flores, flo'res, flowers
 fresnal, fres'nal, ash tree
 fria, free'a, cold
 frijoles, free-ho'les, Mexican beans
 Geronimo, he-ro'nee-mo, Apache leader
 hacienda, a-see-en'da, ranch home
 hasta la vista, as'ta la vee's'ta, until we meet again
 Huachuca, wa-chu'ka, thunder; name of mountains and a military post in
 Arizona
 maguey, ma-gay', a species of century plant; used for making distilled drink
 manana, ma-nya'na, tomorrow
 mescal, mes-kal', century plant
 mesquite, mes-kee'te, a desert tree
 mimbre, meem'bre, willow tree
 muchacho, moo-cha'cho, small boy: muchacha, little girl
 ninos, nee'nyos, young children
 Nogales, no-ga'les, walnut trees; name of a border town
 nopal, no'pal, prickly pear cactus
 ocotillo, o-ko-tee'yo, desert plant
 olla, o'ya, an earthen vessel for holding water
 padre, pa'dre, father, title of priest
 palo verde, pa'lo ver'de, green stick, name of a desert tree
 panaderia, pa-na-de-ree'a, bakery

peso, pe'so, dollar
 pichacho, pee-ka'cho, pointed or peaked
 Pima, pee'ma, Indian tribe
 pinto, peen'to, painted, spotted, often applied to horses
 presidio, pre-see'dio, fortified, garrisoned place
 pueblo, poo-eb'lo, town village
 que ora es, kee-o'ra es
 quien sabe, kee-en-sa'be
 queso, ke'so, white Mexican cheese
 ramada, ra-ma'da, brush shelter, arbour
 rancheria, ran-che-ree'a, group of habitations; Indian village
 reboso, re-bo'so, shawl, or head covering
 represo, re-pre'so, dam, reservoir
 rillito, reeye'to, little river
 Rincon, reen'kon, corner; name of mountains east of Tucson.
 rivera, ree-ve'ra, brook, creek
 robles, ro'bles, oak trees
 rodeo, ro-day'o, round up of cattle
 sacate, sa-ka'te, grass, or hay
 sacaton, sa-ka-ton', tall grass
 sahuaro, sa-wa'ro, giant cactus
 Santa Cruz, san'ta kroos', Holy Cross; name of river in Arizona.
 San Xavier, san ha-vyer', name of the mission at Bac
 Sasabe, sa'sa-be, echo, name of town in Mexico
 senor, se-nyor', Sir, Mr.
 senorita, se-nyo-ree'ta, Miss
 senora, se-nyo'ra, Madam, Mrs.
 serape, se-ra'pe, Mexican blanket
 sonora, so-no'ra, musical
 Sopori, so'po-ree, corruption of Spanish name for Papagoes
 taco, ta'co, a Mexican dish made of tortilla, meat, lettuce, cheese
 tamale, ta-ma'le, mixture of meat, chili and corn, prepared in corn husks
 tanque verde, tan'ke, ver'de, green tanks, or springs
 tortilla, tor-tee'ya, unleavened flat corn cake
 tostados, tos-ta'dos, tortillas fried in deep fat until brittle
 Tubac, too-bak', adobe house
 Tucson, too-san', at the foot of the black mountain
 Tumacacori, too-ma-ka'ko-ree, curved peak; name of mission site
 vaquero, va-ke'ro, cowboy
 visita, vee-see'ta, branch of a mission
 vista, vees'ta, view
 Yaqui, ya'kee, one who yells, name of an Indian tribe in Mexico
 yucca, yuk'ka, a desert plant

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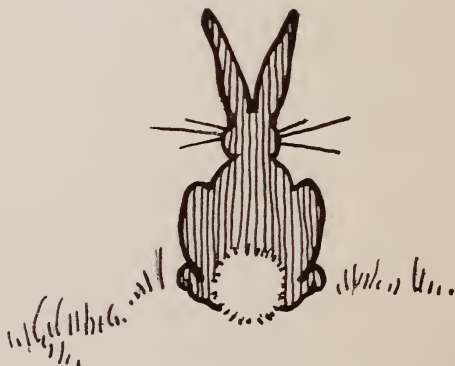
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